



### Overall performance

Myanmar's regulatory frameworks support the creation of businesses, encourage new investment and promotes competition among suppliers. To improve the efficiency of infrastructure investment, Myanmar could look to develop a national infrastructure plan and publish a pipeline of future projects. This could also help attract private or foreign equity investors to help reduce the infrastructure gap.

Drivers	Rank (16)	Rank change (2017-20)	Score (100)	Emerging	Aspiring	Contender	Top performer	Global leader
Governance	67	↓ 1	37	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Regulatory frameworks	71	—	42	Green	Green	Green	Light Blue	Light Blue
Permits	57	↑ 10	57	Blue	Blue	Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Planning	76	—	7	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Procurement	62	↑ 5	56	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Blue	Light Blue
Activity	47	↑ 5	30	Teal	Teal	Teal	Light Blue	Light Blue
Funding capacity	31	↓ 1	42	Orange	Orange	Orange	Light Blue	Light Blue
Financial markets	31	↓ 1	42	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Light Blue	Light Blue

### Myanmar at a glance

**\$1,245**  
GDP per capita  
(USD, 2019)

**53 million**  
Population  
(2019)

**4.1% of GDP**  
Infrastructure investment  
(2019 estimate)

**3.9% of GDP**  
Infrastructure gap  
(2019 estimate)

**—**  
Infrastructure quality  
(0-100, 100 is best, 2019)

**\$85 million**  
Private infrastructure investment  
(5-year average, USD, 2019)

### Top performing metrics



84.5/100

#### Time required to start a business

According to the World Bank, it takes 7 days to start a business in Myanmar, which is significantly faster than the Lower Middle Income Countries average of 20.4 days. This follows Myanmar reviewing the process to start a business and introducing an online platform to simplify registration.



73.3/100

#### Cost to start a business

According to the World Bank, it costs 13.3% of income per capita to start a business in Myanmar, which has improved due to a reduction in incorporation fees in 2019. The cost is slightly lower than the Lower Middle Income Countries average of 17% of income per capita, easing the entry of new firms.



72.1/100

#### Dealing with construction permits

According to the World Bank, it takes 88 days to obtain construction permits, which is the second fastest period for Lower Middle Income Countries and well below the cohort average of 174.9 days. This improved due to Myanmar making services available online.

### Opportunities to grow



No

#### Published project pipeline

Myanmar does not currently publish an infrastructure pipeline of projects. The addition of an infrastructure pipeline could help provide infrastructure participants with a clear indication of prospective and confirmed infrastructure activity.



No

#### Published infrastructure plan

Myanmar does not have a national or sub-national infrastructure plan. The addition of an infrastructure plan could highlight challenges and opportunities for infrastructure investment, as well as detail the government's planned responses.



No

#### Market sounding and/or assessment

According to the World Bank, there is no formal requirement for a market sounding process in Myanmar. Adding one could allow the government to determine if there is an interest from investors and lenders to provide commercial financing for projects.

For guidance on how to improve these metrics, please see the [Myanmar Country Page](#) on the InfraCompass website.



## ECONOMY OVERVIEW

GDP (\$US billion, 2019)	66	Population (million, 2019)	53	Unemployment rate (2019)	1.6%
GDP per capita (\$US, 2019)	1,245	Urbanisation ratio (2018)	31.0%	Inflation rate (2019)	7.8%
GDP growth rate (annual, 2019)	6.2%	Gross Government Debt (% of GDP, 2019)	39.0%	Digital Adoption Index (0-1 best, 2016)	0.26
GDP per capita growth rate (annual, 2019)	-4.2%	Sovereign risk rating (2019)	NA	Gini coefficient (0-100 worst, 2015)	38.1

## METRIC SCORES

The below metrics are normalised so that they all range from 0 to 100. For original metrics and data sources, please see <https://infracompass.github.org/>

GOVERNANCE		REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS		PERMITS	
Post-completion reviews?	Yes -	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	55.2 -	Cost to start a business	73.3 ↑
Infrastructure or PPP unit/agency?	Yes -	Prevalence of foreign ownership	27.4 -	Dealing with construction permits	72.1 ↑
Recovery rate	14.7 -	Product market regulation, network sectors	58.3 <sup>^</sup> -	Quality of land administration	26.7 ↑
Rule of law	29.3 ↓	Regulatory (including competition) quality	34.9 ↑	Registering property	42 ↑
Shareholder governance	0 -	Strength of insolvency framework	25 -	Time required to start a business	84.5 ↑
Political stability and absence of violence	28.2 ↓	Investment promotion agency?	Yes -		
PLANNING		PROCUREMENT		ACTIVITY	
Published project pipeline?	No -	Average procurement duration – transaction RFP	50 <sup>^</sup> ↓	Infrastructure investment	61.6 ↑
Published infrastructure plan?	No -	Degree of transparency in public procurement	25 ↑	Private infrastructure investment	13.3 ↓
Preparation of PPPs	11 -	Published procurement guidelines?	Yes -	Value of closed PPP infrastructure deals	36.6 <sup>^</sup> ↑
Economic analysis assessment?	No -	Procurement of PPPs	37 -	Value of closed infrastructure deals with foreign equity sponsorship	9.9 ↑
Market sounding and/or assessment?	No -	PPP contract management	27 -		
Environmental impact analysis?	Yes -				
FUNDING CAPACITY		FINANCIAL MARKETS		<b>Drawing on data from:</b> International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, World Economic Forum, IJ Global, CEPII, Oxford Economics, Trading Economics, and Deloitte.	
GDP per capita	1.6 ↑	Domestic credit to private sector	12.1 ↑		
Gross government debt	69.7 ↑	Financing through local equity market	18.5 -		
Long term GDP growth trend	60.1 ↓	Stocks traded	53.6 <sup>^</sup> ↓		
Summary credit rating	71.3 <sup>^</sup> ↑	Financial depth	64.6 <sup>^</sup> ↑		
		Financial stability	89.3 <sup>^</sup> ↑		

## Metric key:

↑ Increase from InfraCompass 2017   ↓ Decrease from InfraCompass 2017   - No change from InfraCompass 2017

## Note:

'Top performing metrics' are the metrics with the highest score out of 100.

'Opportunities to grow' are generally the metrics with the lowest weighted score out of 100.

<sup>^</sup>Denotes interpolated metric data. See Technical Appendix for further explanation on the interpolation techniques.